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Removal of the Creeks.—The following *Talk* was delivered by Speckled Snake, a Creek warrior, said to be more than a hundred years of age, at the Council of the Chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Creek nation, convened for the purpose of receiving the Talk of the President on the subject of vacating their lands. After the communication of the President's Talk, (says the *Savannah Mercury*) by the agent, a profound silence of many minutes ensued, when the aged warrior arose, supported by two young men, and spoke as follows:

"*Brothers!*—We have heard the talk of our great father; it is very kind; he says he loves his red children.

Brothers!—I have listened to many talks from our great father. When he first came over the wide waters, he was but a little man, and wore a red coat.—Our chiefs met him on the banks of the river Savannah, and smoked with him the pipe of peace. He was then very little. His legs were cramped by sitting long in his big boat, and he begged for a little land to light his fire on. He said he had come over the wide waters to teach Indians new things, and to make them happy. He said he loved his red brothers; he was very kind.

Muscogees gave the white man land, and kindled him a fire, that he might warm himself, and when his enemies, the pale faces of the south, made war on him, their young men drew the tomahawk, and protected his head from the scalping knife. But when the white man had warmed himself before the Indian's fire, and filled himself with their hominy, he became very large. With a step he bestrode the mountains, and his feet covered the plain and the vallies. His hands grasped the eastern and the western sea, and his head rested on the moon.—Then he became our great father. He loved his red children; and he said, "Get a little farther, lest I tread on thee." With one foot he pushed the red man over the Oconee, and with the other he trampled down the graves of his fathers, and the forest where he had so long hunted the deer. But our great father still loved his red children, and he soon made to them another talk. He said, 'Get a little farther; you are too near me.' But there were some bad men among the Muscogees then as there is now. They lingered around the graves of their ancestors, till they were crushed beneath the heavy tread of our great father. Their teeth pierced his feet, and made him angry. Yet he continued to love his red children; and when he found them too slow in moving, he sent his great guns before him to sweep his path.

Brothers!—I have listened to a great many talks from our great father; but they are always begun and ended in this,—'Get a little farther; you are too near me.'

Brothers!—Our great father says, that where we now are, our white brothers *have always claimed the land!* He speaks with a straight tongue and cannot lie. But when he first came over the wide waters, when he was yet small, and stood before the great chief at the council of Yamacraw Bluff, he said,—'Give me a little land which you can spare, and I will pay you for it.'

Brothers!—When our great father made us a talk on a former occasion, and said, 'Get a little farther—go beyond the Oconee and the Oakmulgee, there is a pleasant country,' he also said—'*it shall be yours for ever.*' I have listened to his present talk. He says, 'The land where you now live is not yours. Go beyond the Mississippi; there is game; and you may remain while the grass grows or the waters run.' *Brothers!* Will not our great father come there also? He loves his red children. He speaks with a straight tongue and will not lie.

Brothers!—Our great father says that our bad men have made his heart bleed, for the murder of one of his white children. Yet where are the red men which he loves, once as numerous as the leaves of the forest! how many have been crushed beneath his own footsteps!

Brothers!—Our great father says, we must go beyond the Mississippi. We shall there be under his care, and experience his kindness. He is very good! We have felt it all before!

Brothers!—I have done."

From the Raleigh Register.

Old Newspapers.—We have seen it remarked some where recently, that the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old Newspapers, and we subscribe to its truth. It brings up the very age with all its bustle and every day affairs, marks its genius and its spirit more than the most laboured description of the historian; and throws an amusing and strong light upon the manners and habits of a nation. We have recently met with a file of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, printed at Philadelphia in 1767, from which we make the following extracts, which are peculiarly interesting, inasmuch as they partly refer to incidents which are connected with the history of our own State. The idea however of kindling bonfires and drinking his Majesty's health, sounds at this day rather obsolete:

Williamsburg, Va., May 7, 1767.

By a gentleman from North Carolina, we are informed, that on the 16th ult. his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of S. Carolina, his Excellency William Tryon, Esq. Governor of N. Carolina, and the Hon. J. Stewart, Esq. Superintendant of Indian affairs for the Southern Department, are to hold a Congress at Salisbury, in North Carolina, with the Cherokees, in order to settle a boundary line with that nation; a matter that seems very interesting to the frontiers of the southern colonies, as many acts of violence have been lately committed by that nation for want of proper restrictions as to their hunting grounds.

Williamsburg, Oct. 8.

We hear from Hillsborough in North Carolina that on the 13th of September last, the regiment of militia of Orange county were reviewed at that place by his excellency governor Tryon, when there appeared under arms 1923 men, exclusive of a troop of light horse. His Excellency was pleased, after the battalion and troops had passed in review, and gone through their firings, accompanied with several discharges of some pieces of his majesty's artillery, to express great satisfaction at the martial appearance, and regular behaviour of the men and officers of the corps. In the evening a bonfire was erected at which his majesty's health, prosperity to the governor and province, and other loyal and public spirited toasts, were drank, at each of which there was a discharge of the artillery, and the whole concluded with every demonstration of alacrity and joy.

There is scarce any history, either ancient or modern, which affords an account of such a rapid and sudden increase of inhabitants in a back frontier country, as that of North Carolina. To justify the truth of this observation, we need only to inform our readers that twenty years ago there were not twenty taxable persons within the limits of the abovementioned county of Orange; in which there now are four thousand taxable. The increase of inhabitants, and flourishing state of the other adjoining back counties are no less surprising and astonishing.

[The County of Orange here alluded to is now the largest in the State and when the census was taken in 1820, its population amounted to 23,500.]

Providence, R. I., Dec. 19.

A number of young ladies, of as good families as any in town, from the laudable motive of shewing their willingness to submit to frugality, and encourage industry, had yesterday a spinning entertainment, at the house of Capt. Esek Hopkins, in this town; when eighteen of them spun upwards of forty skaines of fine linen yarn, as a proof of their industry; and drank only Labradore tea, and coffee, in testimony of their frugality. They concluded the evening with innocent mirth, such as might neither counteract the work of the day, or blemish the characters of sober and virtuous young ladies. An example of industry this to the young men.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.

In a large Circle of very agreeable Ladies in this Town, it was unanimously agreed to lay aside the Use of Ribbons, &c. &c. &c. for which there has been so great a resort to Milliners in Time past. It is hoped that this Resolution will be followed by others of the Sex throughout the Province.——*How agreeable will they appear in their native Beauty, stript of these Ornaments, from the prevailing Motive of Love to their Country.*

In his 4th of July Oration at Boston, James T. Austin, Esq. thus speaks of the two old divisions of parties, republican and federal.

"When the old republican party, which once in the integrity of its strength, shook down its adversaries' battlements, and planted its standard on the Capitol,—and sent forth its triumphant detachments into every section of the country, is now called together on some general election, it comes like the gathering of the clans on the highlands, where each has its own leader, and its own pibroch—mingling their discordant notes in one wild din of dissonant confusion.

"And the great federal party, which claims to have erected the palace of constitutional liberty, and to have swayed the sceptre of public opinion, and to have sat, like a monarch on his throne, with an empire at their feet, comes out now on some gala occasion like a decayed gentleman, whose pride has lasted longer than his fortune; and when he would assemble the retainers of his house to display its accustomed magnificence, finds his ancient tenantry are dead; that the younger have sought other service; that his equipments for the field are marvellously out of fashion; and that only a few family servants remain to preserve the ancient honors of his rank, and to prove, amid the dilapidation of his estates, their attachment to his character, and their fidelity to his principles."

The way to serve a fortune-hunter.—One of those pests of society, a "Travelling Bachelor," and a Fortune Hunter of course, who had long been the annoyance of the pretty girls and the dread of their daddies, has been lately brought to a dead halt in the piney woods not far from this place.

It appears, our gentleman, while making enquiries respecting the most noted heiress in the settlement, was informed by a person who smoked his objects and loved a good joke, of a young lady, who wished to get married, and who was as "rich as cream." Our hero was anxious for an introduction, and shortly was gratified;—when, though the lady had a skin something the colour of a leather apron, with a stiff beard curling over the upper lip and chin, and a figure and voice not altogether feminine, our fortune hunter was charmed with her beauty and accomplishments, and professed himself deeply in love—the lady, on her part, appeared equally pleased with her admirer, and things went on swimmingly for a happy issue. The lover was impatient, and a near day for the wedding fixed. But alas! the uncertainty of mortal happiness! How oft is the cup of bliss snatched even from our very lips. The unlucky lover discovered, the day preceding that which which was to seal his bliss and fortune, that a cruel imposition had been practised upon him—that the fortune of his intended had melted into thin air—and that the lady herself to whom he told so many tender things, was no lady at all at all, but that on the contrary she was a rawboned, broad shouldered, bush-whacker of a chap, in woman's attire, with a huge paw of his own, and able and willing to poke it against his ribs, if he uttered a word of complaint.

To crown the misadventure of our wight, it is said that on hurrying home with a countenance unusually elongated and a complexion rather billious, his kind mammy supposing he had caught a fever, forced him to swallow an unconscionable dose of calomel and camboge and clapped a large blister upon his stomach—which, however, it may be imagined, was nothing compared to the blister which love and disappointment had already drawn upon his heart.

Macon, (Geo.) Telegraph.

Men raised by merit.—That industry and application will accomplish almost any thing is beautifully exemplified by the success of some of the greatest men in the civilized world, who have attained to eminence from obscurity and indigence. *Hutton* the great geometrician was a Coal-heaver. *Huddart* the machinist and mathematician was a shoe-maker. *Brindley* the Civil Engineer, who planned and executed the immense Canals of the Duke of Bridgewater, was an untaught common labourer. *Arkwright* who invented the machinery of the Cotton mill, which eventually established the manufacturing pre-eminence of England, was a barber. Our own country too is prolific of instances. *Franklin* was a journeyman printer; *Rittenhouse* was a plough boy; *Fulton* the discoverer of the power of Steam and thereby the donor of one of the greatest gifts bestowed upon man, was a poor youth; *John Q. Adams* and *Wm. H. Crawford* spent the first years of manhood in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," and *Henry Clay*, *Daniel Webster* and *Martin Van Buren* sprung from poverty.—*Bal. Reg.*

FROM THE DESK OF
POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

A gill a day—the thing is clear,
Twenty-three gallons make a year,
Now this would buy a cow, and keep her—
Two suits of clothes—a score of sheep—or
Twenty good things, than brandy cheaper.
OLD ROBERT.

There is a pleasant little village which stands on the borders of a small lake, in the western part of Virginia. A tavern, the only one in the town, kept at the sign of the Grey Goose, entertained the passing stranger, and in the winter evenings was the place where we held our evening dances—for old Robert used to dance in his younger days. I remember well the merry evenings I have enjoyed there, and me-thinks I could yet "tire down" the puny striplings of the present day.

Among the companions of our recreations were two, whose vivacity and wit I could not but admire—and whose good nature and virtues I could not but love. Absolem Active was the eldest of my friends. His father was poor, but he gave Absolem a good common education, and then bound him an apprentice to a respectable wagon-maker of the town. When I saw Absolem last, before my late visit to Appleberry—it was his birth and wedding night. Just 23 years old—he had married black-eyed Susan, as we called her—and she might as well have been called red lip'd Susan, for I never saw cherries redder. He had taken the shop for himself, and having got a journeyman from New York, had added the making of gigs to his old business.

Absolem was industrious—Absolem was frugal—above all, Absolem was temperate—"Grog and I," he used to say, "are sworn enemies." Not but now and then he would take a glass of wine, or a mug of beer with a friend; but he drank sparingly.

And what do you think was the consequence? Why, when I went to Appleberry, last October, who should I hear them talk of but the good 'Squire Active—and Deacon Active—Why he has money to lend—he owns two of the best farms on the south side of the lake—the poor all bless him.—He now rides in his coach on which is painted a *Bee*, an *Ant*, and a *glass upside down*, with this motto—"INDUSTRY—FRUGALITY—TEMPERANCE. *By these I ride.*"

Edward Easy, my other companion, received from his father a fortune of five thousand pounds. At the age of nineteen, he took his degree at Yale with singular honor. The profession of the law suiting his capacity and inclination, he studied this science under the most approved masters, and at twenty-one he appeared at the bar. I never shall forget the day when he made his first plea. All Appleberry went down to hear him, for Edward was a favorite of the people: and well he might be, for there was'nt a single one in the village but could tell of some good and kind things he had done.

The cause he plead was for a poor widow woman. You may remember her—it was old Mrs. Brown, who sold ginger-cake and beer just north of the court house. She had an only daughter, a sweet rose bud, just seventeen, who was the solace and delight of her life. An unfeeling landlord demanded the sacrifice of Mary, or threatened her ruin.

Well, the court was opened; the witnesses examined; and it came to Edward's turn to speak. He rose; Oh! he was a handsome man, but now he look'd pale; his lip trembled; and his white hand shook. My heart trembled for fear he would not go on. By-and-bye his voice rose; his cheeks resumed their color—he raised his arm most gracefully, and his eyes sparkled. You might have heard a pin fall. He, in one moment, did stir up the feelings so against the hard-hearted landlord, that every one was in a rage. And then he painted the sufferings of the widow and orphan. In spite of me, I cried like a child. I never loved him half so well in my life. Our parson, I remember, said that "the oil of eloquence was on his tongue, and the honey of persuasion distilled from his lips."

I left him on the eve of being married to Eunice Heartfree. She was worthy of him—she sung sweetly: could spin fifty knots a day, and the parson's wife was heard to say that "she made the best pudding of any one in the village except herself."

Now, until the fourth day of last October, I had not been to Appleberry for eighteen years. Just as the old town clock struck 4, I entered the village. My heart fluttered. I looked around in hopes to meet the welcome of my friend. A gloom and solemn stillness seemed to pervade the village.—Presently the bell tolled—a funeral procession approached. I alighted at the Inn and immediately enquired who was dead? "Alas! the day!" exclaimed the tavern-keeper (who did not know me,) "there goes the remains of a man, who eighteen years ago, was the most promising youth in all the country. Fortune; education; genius,—all united to render him every thing. But the morning BITTERS—the noon-tide DRAM—and the evening SLING, have withered the finest flower in nature's garden. Poor Easy!—God rest him!"

Edward had been Intemperate. Intemperance begat idleness, and neglect of business; poverty and wretchedness followed; and he who might have reflected honor on his country, poisoned by grog, died a beggar. But, "men of genius, tread lightly on his ashes, for he was your kinsman;" and if you would avoid his fate, declare with my friend Active, that you and GROG are sworn enemies."

Trade of Cheraw.—The following is a statement, kept by Mr. Brogdon, of the exports of some of the principle articles of produce from this place, for 10 months ending 1st July, 1829:

Bales of Cotton,	17,899
Barrels of Flour,	1,479
Bushels of Corn,	12,000

The quantity of Cotton now in store ready for importation would increase this amount considerably—but now it exceeds the exportations of any former period.

76 Arrivals during the same period with various merchandize for Cheraw and the up country.

101 Departures with cotton and other produce.

While the cotton trade has increased within the last year, other articles have been exported, which, in former years, constituted but small items in the trade of the town. These facts present cheering prospects to the citizens of Cheraw. The prejudices which factitious circumstances created, have yielded to the conveniences and advantages of her trade; confidence has been restored, and she is destined to march steadily and prosperously onward.—*Cheraw Radical.*

From the Kentucky Reporter.
TO WHEAT FARMERS.

I am an old miller, and have observed the progress of the weavel for many years, and I offer you my opinion as to the mode of saving your wheat.

The egg of the weavel is deposited in the wheat while growing. When the grain is put in bulk, it usually becomes moist and warm, the egg is then hatched into a worm, and whilst in that state, it injures the wheat. Without this warmth, the egg does not hatch, and the grain remains sound. Then, to prevent the hatching of the weavel, the wheat must be kept cool. The most certain way to do this, is to dry it well in the sun, and then spread it thin on a cool floor until used or sold. This mode of saving wheat proved successful in many instances last season, and where it was carefully attended to, in no instance failed, as far as I have understood. There is another mode of preserving wheat, which is equally effectual: that is, kiln-drying it, which kills the weavel in the egg.

And sometimes it is saved by leaving it in the field in hand-shocks for ten days or two weeks, if during that time the sun shines very hot. The great heat of the sun operates like a kiln to destroy the weavel.

If, however, the wheat is well dried and kept cool afterwards, that is all that is necessary. To accomplish this, it must not be put in bulk, in garners, or in rail pens; because in that situation it undergoes a sweat, that generally hatches the worm.—When well dried, spread it out on a cool dry floor, and I doubt not it will escape the weavel.

F. KEATLY.

Lexington Steam Mill, July 4, 1829.

Dyspepsia.—The Hagerstown Herald recommends dyspeptic persons to abjure all quackery, soot tea, lie solutions, blue pills, antacids, roborants and stomachics, and then proceeds with directions for a cure.

Imprimis—"Take a walk from five till six in the morning."

To do this, like the Frenchman who "took a walk in de sleigh," half of the world would have to take a walk in bed, early rising being out of fashion.

Secondly—"Make your breakfast on a cup of black tea, and a tumbler of milk with crackers."

Black tea, milk and crackers! what a trio! A stomach of any taste would take it in high dudgeon to be treated thus, and would propably refuse to perform its office.

Thirdly—"Take a walk from ten till twelve, before dinner."

A business man would cut a figure in following this direction, unless he had to *skin it* in Wall-street. It may be remarked, however, that amongst all our shining acquaintances, not one has the dyspepsia.

Fourthly—"Take your dinner of boiled mutton, or beef, without butter or gravy, with any simple vegetable; a tumbler of milk, with a cherry pie, will do for a desert—*be moderate.*"

To which should be added, chicken, corned beef, ham, veal, &c. &c. &c.; apple pie, custard and gooseberry pie;—in short, any thing but cucumbers, which killed the yankee's ostrich after he had devoured ten ramrods and four paving stones.

Fifthly—"Beware of sleep after dinner—doze a little in an arm chair."

Instead of this, we say, read the afternoon papers. The news of the day will help your digestion more than any thing else, provided they do not *put you in a doze.*

Lastly—"Take exercise two hours after dinner, freely, very freely; and let your supper be the most moderate repast taken during the day. If you are hungry during the interval between meals, eat crackers or stale bread, or a little gingerbread—drink nothing stronger than mead, or spruce beer—*beware of the ardent.*"

Also two or three glasses of wine, "for the stomach's sake." A man will never get corned on a *little* wine—it is *too much* that knocks him over. As to the mead, and spruce beer, they are well enough, if you do not take *too much.* We once knew a college student who used to get "blue" on beef-steaks and coffee. How too much mead would have affected him, we cannot say.

A Toast with an Improvement.—A correspondent of the New Hampshire Spectator says, that, at a late public dinner at which the Hon. Daniel Webster was a guest, the following toast was given: "John Quincy Adams—may he live to confound his enemies;" to which Mr. Webster added, "*as he has his friends,*" and immediately drank it.

Eulogium on the Press.—You have not exaggerated the influence of the newspaper press, nor the profligacy of some of those persons by whom this unconstrained and irresponsible power is exercised. Nevertheless, it has done and is doing great and essential good. The greatest evils in society proceeded from the abuse of power; and this, though abundantly manifested in the newspapers themselves, they prevent in other quarters. No man engaged in public life could venture now upon such transactions, as no one, in their station, half a century ago, would have been ashamed of. There is an end of that scandalous jobbing which at that time existed in every department of the state, and in every branch of the public service; and a check is imposed upon any scandalous and unfit promotion, civil or ecclesiastical.

By whatever persons the government may be administered, they are now well aware that they must do nothing which will not bear day light and strict examination. The magistrates also are closely observed by this self constituted censorship: and the inferior officers cannot escape exposure for any perversion of justice, or undue exercise of authority.

Public nuisances are abated by the same means, and public grievances, which the Legislature might else overlook, are forced upon its attention. Thus, in ordinary times, the utility of this branch of the press is so great, that one of the worst evils to be apprehended from the abuse of its power at all times, and the wicked purposes to which it is directed in dangerous ones, is the ultimate loss of liberty, which is essential to the public good, but which, when it passes into licentiousness, and effects the overthrow of a state, perishes in the ruin it has brought on.—*Mr. Southey on the Hopes of Society.*

Providence, R. I. July 18.

Hot Weather.—Pugh! pugh! pas-shew! Well, our breath has come again. Boiling oil, and red hot cinders! Ovens and steam engines! Fire eaters and crater of Mount Etna! what a day is this. Why, the very heavens are roasted, and the atmosphere salutes our nasal organ, like steam arising from a cooking cellar. Our river begins to simmer and hum like a heated tea-kettle, and the very fish from the bottom, dispense a perfume, fresh and savory enough to create an appetite even in a dispeptic. But it is of no benefit to us, for we ourselves are *roasted*, ready for the carving-knife. Oh for a snow-bank, for a bath! Why a man in front of our office, holds up his right arm, which does glow like a red-hot bar of iron—with red flannel—and a bevy of boys are there gathered, who

"swear
They saw men walking up and down the streets
All on fire."

Oh for an avalanche of snow or ice, from the Alps or Andes! Why all the meats and vegetables in the market are cooked, ready for the table—but who can eat? who can eat, I say, while he himself is frying. The whole sea has become *pot-liquor*—what shall we do? The paving stones are melting, and all things are in a general stew.—*Cadet.*

Any person who has attentively noticed the numerous instances of bloody and fatal frays in the Western country, must be convinced that human life is rather too cheap there, and that the laws for its protection are not duly enforced by the juries. The state of society has a controlling influence on the administration of justice. When a wild reckless spirit exists among a people, there is danger that each man will become his own redresser of wrongs and grievances, and that the blood of the citizen will flow on the most trivial occasion. The wholesome spirit of our common law does not yet pervade some of the tribunals of the Western Courts. Horrible instances occur, where victims have been shot down or immolated upon pretence of self defence, when the apprehended danger arose from the menace of a *ratan* or *walking cane;* and juries have in such cases given their verdict of acquittal with but little hesitation. This is a remnant of barbarism, still lingering among us to our great disgrace, which time and increased civilization, and a more proper understanding of criminal law, it is to be hoped, will soon expel from the land.

Maryland Herald.

A letter received by a gentleman of Knoxville from Gov. Houston, gives information that the latter was, at the date of the letter, May 29th, on his way to the upper village of the Osages, and would shortly return to the residence of JOLLY, the present King of the Cherokees, who in 1817 adopted him as his son, and with whom the Governor has been invited and intends to reside.

The *Beaufort* (S. C.) *Gazette*, of the 23d inst. says—"We regret to state that we have learned, from a source which may be fully relied upon, that nothing need be hoped for by the South, from President Jackson or his Cabinet, on the subject of the Tariff."

Influence of Irish Emancipation.—A vessel which sailed from Dublin for America, with about three hundred passengers on board, was met by a steam Packet, which gave them intelligence of the passage of the Catholic Relief Bill. The passengers, overjoyed with the tidings, forfeited their passage money, and gladly returned to the renovated land of their birth.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 27.

The British ship Jean-Hastie arrived below on Saturday morning from Greenock, bringing advices to the 16th June. We have been favored with Glasgow papers to the 15th inclusive. The following are extracts:

Accounts from St. Petersburgh to the 27th May, mentioned that trade had revived. Tallow had risen to 97 roubles.

The ice at Cronstadt had been broken up. Letters from the Russian Admiral induced the belief that there would shortly be an action between the Russian and Turkish fleets. The latter had been increased to 8 ships of the line, besides many smaller vessels.

The Duke of Cambridge, it was expected, would be appointed Commander-in-Chief.

London Corn Exchange, June 10.—Our market was in a lifeless state this morning. Scarcely a sale has been effected—nor will any, until the factors lower their prices, as the consumers are alive to the immense foreign arrivals, without the slightest alteration in prices.

June 12.—Although the weather is unfavorable for the Spring Corn, the contrary is the case as regards Wheat, the appearance of which is of the most promising kind; added to which the quantity of Grain in this country is over and above sufficient to carry us beyond next harvest. This morning fine samples of Wheat were ineffectually offered at a reduction of 2s. per quarter. The only alteration in the duty on Foreign Grain, is 12 6d. less on beans than last week. Present average of Wheat, for the last 6 weeks, 69s 10.

Liverpool, June 13.—This week the Cotton market was very flat, but steady and firm until Thursday, when the demand revived, and considerable business has since been done. There is no alteration in price, but last week's rates have been fully supported. The sales of the week have been 13350—Import, 4557 bales. We quote Uplands at 5 to 6 3-8. N. Orleans, 5 1-8 to 7½.

New York, July 30.

We are indebted to Captain Anthony, of the ship Thomas Dickinson, from Liverpool, sailed June 19th, for London papers of the 16th and 17th, and Liverpool of the 17th. They however contain nothing of interest from the seat of war.

The ship Thomas Dickinson, sailed June 19th in company with the packet ship N. York. Capt. Bennet. The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 12,000 bags, at former prices—the imports of the week 28,500 bags.

The Havre Journal of 8th June, says,—"Near 300 Swiss emigrants sailed yesterday in the large American ship Great Britain, for New York." The same paper commenting upon the memorial of the merchants and others of this City, upon the subject of French Spoliations, apprehends that Congress may adopt the harshness of language ascribed to this memorial; but adds the hope that in case of difficulty between the two governments, the points in issue may be referred like those concerning boundaries, to a friendly sovereign.

On the 6th June a discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies, as to the *double vote* which, according to the existing law, is conferred upon such electors as pay the highest rates of taxes. Upon this occasion Gen. Lafayette delivered an extemporaneous discourse which produced the greatest effect, and was followed by the felicitations of all the left side; and what is more decisive, by the acquiescence in his motion of the Chamber.

From the London John Bull of June 7.

Mr. Rush, the late Secretary of the American Treasury, has arrived in this country, chiefly with the view, we believe, of raising a million dollars upon the security of the city of Washington, authorised by Congress, for the purpose of completing the canal connecting the Ohio with Washington. This is a striking proof of the brilliant state of finance in the United States—this vast Republic wants about a couple of hundred thousand pounds, and in the midst of its vigor, increasing activity, and, as we *calculate*, the finest constitution in all the known world, sends to poor Old England, to its rejected parent, to raise the wind to make the water: it ought, however, to be added, that the American government has already subscribed a million of four-shilling pieces to the undertaking.

The feelings and disposition of General Jackson towards this country are represented to be amicable in a striking degree, and the minister selected for our court is quite of the President's way of thinking.

Cobbett says that all North America does not contain two hundred such unmannerly, greedy, and indecent brutes as were assembled at the late dinner of the Westminster electors, where he was pretty roughly treated. He says: "I saw one fellow endeavoring to cut a roast fowl asunder, *crossways*, while another had his fork stuck in the neck end, ready to take one of the halves."

To the Editors of the Spectator.

Gentlemen—Will you have the goodness, through the medium of your Journal, to inform the Editor of the "Literary Subaltern," that, to accommodate him and his friends, I will take up $1000 of the first bet, and the whole of the second bet, which was proposed in a late number of his paper.* Request him to correspond with you on the farther arrangement of the business. I propose, that either the cash, or a bond with approved security, be deposited in some Bank in the City of New York.

Respectfully, yours,
F. NAESTED.

Newbern, August 1st, 1829.

*The following are the bets alluded to above:—The Editor of the Literary Subaltern says, "should any one feel disposed to hazard $3000 or less, he can be accommodated by a friend of ours, who has authorised us to say, that he will bet that sum or any less amount, that Henry Clay will be the next President of the United States."—Another bet of "$1000 is offered, that Clay's majority of electoral votes will be 190."

Baltimore, July 25.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, accompanied by A. J. Donaldson, Esq. and family, arrived at the City Hotel yesterday from a visit to the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and departed in the steam boat Independence, at six o'clock this morning, for Philadelphia.

Washington, July 29.

The President of the United States has returned to the City from his visit to the residence of the venerable Charles Carroll, in the adjacent part of Maryland.—*Nat. Int.*

New York, July 28.

Louis McLane, the Minister to England, arrived in this city last evening. Mr. Rives and his family having previously arrived, and the Constellation also, we presume these functionaries will soon depart for their respective stations.—*Amer.*

Case of T. Watkins.—The opinion of the Court was yesterday delivered by Chief Judge Cranch, on the motion for a *venire facias de novo*, on the indictment against T. Watkins in the 750 dollar case. The motion was granted—the verdict is set aside—and a new trial ordered. The Judge stated that the Court would decide to-day whether the old venire should be discharged and a new one summoned for the trial of the case.

Nat. Int.

In the case of Dr. Watkins, the Jury which went out on Friday morning having remained together in the Jury Room all day and all night, having asked and obtained permission to come into Court on Saturday morning, declared that they had not been able to agree upon a verdict. Whereupon they were directed again to retire to their room, though the foreman stated it as their opinion that they should never be able to agree upon a verdict. Late in the afternoon, no verdict having been agreed upon, the Court discharged the Jury; and a new trial will probably be ordered in the case.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The motion made by the Counsel for Mrs. Royall, in arrest of judgment, was argued in our Court on Tuesday, by Mr. Coxe. He suggested to the Court that, according to the authorities, there was no discretion in the Court to adjudge any other punishment to a common scold than the ducking stool; and a learned English Judge respited the judgment in a case of this description, because he was of the opinion that a ducking would only have the effect of hardening the offender. There was another consequence of this punishment, to which he called the attention of the Court, which was the privilege, which, according to legal writers, it conferred on the delinquent of ever afterwards scolding with impunity. He begged that the Court would weigh this matter, and not be the first to introduce a ducking-stool, which had been obsolete in England since the region of Queen Anne, reminding them that the very introduction of such an engine of punishment might have the effect of increasing the criminals of this class. If the Greek legislators would not enact a punishment for a crime not known to them, lest it should induce persons to commit that offence, the Court might now suffer themselves to be influenced against the introduction of the ducking-stool, lest it might lead to an increase of common scolds.

Mrs. Royall, who seemed to be as much entertained by the argument as any other person, occupied herself in taking notes of the proceedings, and smiled very graciously when Mr. Swann expressed his desire that she should enjoy the benefit of a cold bath with as much privacy as possible. She was informed that notice would be given to her when the Court should have made up its opinion upon the motion in arrest of judgment.—*National Journal.*

Washington, August 1.

Mrs. Royall.—The Court, after it had delivered its opinion in the case of Mrs. ROYALL, gave judgment against the Defendant—that she be fined ten dollars and costs, give security in the sum of 250 dollars for her good behaviour for one year, and stand committed to prison until the sentence be complied with.

Tobias Watkins, Esq.—This interesting gentleman has been tried upon a *modicum* of the charges against him and found guilty in a special verdict, and we presume the *most especial* verdict ever seriously handed to a Court of Justice; but as the whole matter is still *sub judice*, we shall wait till it is finished before we give an account of it. The truth is, it has been sorely afflictive to us throughout, for a friend of ours of whom we otherwise think tolerably well, being a most inveterate punster, has been constantly letting off his low wit upon the case, and he says, now, in spite of all our admonitions against punning, that he never expected complete justice, in such a Court and with such counsel and such witnesses. What could be expected from a bench which contained only one *Morsell* of legal knowledge? And one of the Judges *Thrust-on* to the bench, while the other was seriously indisposed? Even the counsel for the U. States found it almost impossible to pitch the indictment upon the right *Key*, and great pains have been taken throughout to convince the people that they both sung and acted like geese, whereas we all know one of them was a *Swann*. They stuck to it however like fighting *Coxe*. This is enough to show the enormites into which a punster will run, whenever his propensities are indulged in.—*Camden Journal.*

A facetious fellow used to say, that he had eaten so much mutton for the last six months, he was ashamed to look a sheep in the face. [He was as much to be pitied as another mutton eater, who used to say that every sheep killing dog he met would run after him.]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Port Mahon, Isl. Minorca, May 23.

The following Ships of the United States squadron are now in this port, viz. Delaware 74, Frigate Java, Sloop Fairfield, and Schooner Porpoise. We have been detained here more than a month by courts-martial, which have been daily in session except on the Sabbath. Three Lieutenants of the Marine Corps, one sea Lieutenant, one Surgeon, and two Midshipmen, have passed through their trials, and been dealt with as, in the judgment of the respective Courts, justice and the health of the Navy demanded. To each one of these unfortunate patients these Boards of Health have administered wormwood and gall. Only one of them remains on duty in the squadron.

You have doubtless before this learned the fruitlessness of Commodore Crane's expedition to treat with the Grand Sultan. The Commodore returned here six or seven weeks ago, with health perfectly restored. Health prevails in all our ships. As the Courts are this day closed, our ships will soon be dispersed on different cruises.

P. S. An officer of distinction has received notice from high authority that his services in the squadron will be dispensed with. Whether he will return immediately to the United States or spend the season here, I do not know.

A Correspondent of the New York Courier says "I have just seen a letter dated the 18th of May, from the Rio de la Plata, stating that affairs on board the Hudson frigate are in a terrible state, that armed sentinels with bayonets fixed are parading the ward room before the state rooms of two lieutenants, who are compelled to be content with playing bopeep through the small aperture of their state room doors. Sundry midshipmen are in confinement, and it is expected all will be tried by court martial the moment that the Boston and Vandalia arrive from their cruise. This is a novel state of things on board of an American frigate."

From the Newburyport Herald.

As several guesses have been made, and published, respecting the size of the large ship now building at the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, and neither of them, that I have fallen in with, agreeing with that, which I saw taken, I take the liberty of sending you the following, being the dimensions of her, as near as could be ascertained, as she is yet incomplete. You can publish it, or not, as I leave it at your direction.

She is 220 feet in length*; 58 feet in beam, thirty four beams on each deck; main beams of yellow pine 2 feet by one in depth, some of the beams of live oak. She has also five entire decks—viz: Spar, orlop, and three gun decks.

On the spar deck she has	44	ports.
„ upper gun deck	44	„
„ second „	42	„
And on the lower „	32	„
She has	162	„ in all.
Deduct for stern and bridle ports,	22	
She can mount	140	guns.

She is six feet high between each deck—twenty inches thick through her sides, and twenty-six at her bows—deck plank five inches thick—height could not without great difficulty be ascertained. She has a round stern, and is to be called the Pennsylvania.

*The length was not taken on the upper deck, as it was not laid, probably there may be a slight difference between that, and the deck from which the measurement was taken.

Elegant specimen of American Manufactures. President Jackson has ordered from Messrs. Bakewell, Page and Bakewell, of the city of Pittsburgh, a set of glass for his own use. That order is nearly completed. We had last week an opportunity of witnessing this splendid exhibition of American skill and ingenuity. It consists of large and splendid bowls with and without stands—celery glasses, pitchers, quart and pint decanters, tumblers, wine and champaign glasses, salts, &c. &c. the whole tastefully executed in the very best style of workmanship. The glass is as pellucid as crystal; and the beautiful cuttings give a brilliancy of effect not easily described. We think this specimen of American workmanship will vie with the best productions of the French and English artists. It is very gratifying to witness the great perfection to which our artists have arrived in the various objects to which their skill and enterprise have been directed. We understand that the order is valued at about $1500.—*Mercury.*

The New England Glass Company has, within a few weeks, commenced the manufacture of enamelled glass ware, which resembles the finest porcelain and pearl, and, surpassing what has been done in Europe, has extended it to the making of dishes, plates, nappies, cups, saucers, jelly, custard, and egg cups, salts, knobs, &c. They are most beautiful articles, attract general attention, and so strike and interest the public taste, that already large orders have been given for them.

From the Saratoga; N. Y. Sentinel of Tuesday.

The Springs.—The arrivals of strangers since our last have been numerous, and the village has once more assumed its usual life in the summer.—Arrivals in one week, 558.

Quick Passage.—A party of gentlemen left N. York on Wednesday morning of last week, at seven o'clock, in the North America, and reached here, by stage from Albany, at 11 P. M. of the same day—a distance of nearly 200 miles in 16 hours.

The following remarkable anecdote is extracted from "An Essay on the Science of Acting." In the town of North Walsham, Norfolk, in 1788, the *Fair Penitent* was performed. In the last act, where *Calista* lays her hand on the skull, a Mrs. Berry, who played the part, was seized with an involuntary shuddering, and fell on the stage: during the night her illness continued, but the following day, when sufficiently recovered to converse, she sent for the stage keeper, and anxiously inquired whence he procured the skull: he replied from the sexton, who informed him it was the skull of one Norris, a player, who twelve years before was buried in the churchyard. That same Norris was her first husband; she never recovered the shock, and died in six weeks.

The following article from the MICROCOSM, Providence, R. I., will, we are sure, be interesting to many of our readers:

Sunday Schools.—Revd. Mr. Bedell, of Philadelphia, who is travelling for his health, and is commissioned by the American Sunday School Union, to address children and teachers connected with Sabbath Schools, wherever he may find it convenient, delivered an address last Sunday evening, to the children and teachers of the Providence Union. Notice given in the several churches, called together, in the First Baptist Church, a large collection of these interesting children, and a crowd of adults, equally anxious to hear the Revd. speaker. In his introduction he remarked that his object was to talk intelligibly to the children, and that he should endeavor as far as possible to divest himself of the recollection that there was a single adult person present. This was effected in a masterly manner. Ideas, precisely adapted to excite the attention of children, and yet worthy to be treasured up by parents and teachers, as maxims for their conduct, were clothed in language that a child could not misapprehend, but at the same time rich and eloquent in its simplicity. Its effect on the children was apparent from the eager looks of their happy, intellectual faces, nor were the maturer portion of the audience less delighted. In the course of the address several questions were put to the children, which were promptly answered. This could only have been done by the confidence which the manner of the speaker inspired, so absorbing the attention of the children as to make them forget they were surrounded by spectators. Among those who answered with promptness, was a lad *who is blind*, but whose intellectual vision, formed and strengthened by Sabbath School instruction, has almost made him forget that to him creation is a blank. Mr. Bedell's address was extemporaneous, and was not only remarkable for its judicious simplicity, but for the self possession of the speaker, which seems to prepare him to meet any emergency, and communicates a freedom and confidence to all who listen to him. The close of his remarks was directed to the teachers, and was very impressive. The audience retired, about sunset, highly gratified with this interesting exhibition.

Diocess in Kentucky.—It appears from the Lexington Reporter of the 15th inst., that the Episcopal Convention, composed of Delegates from the congregations at Louisville, Danville and Lexington, assembled at Lexington on the 8th and 9th and 'adopted a Constitution for this Diocess, appointed officers,' standing committees and delegates to the General Convention; organized an Episcopal Missionary Society, and transacted other business connected with these subjects with a view to promote the interest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State.

Bishop Ravenscroft of the Diocess of North Carolina, who had visited Tennessee for the purpose of officiating in that quarter, was expected to visit Lexington in the course of the following week, on his way to the General Convention, which will assemble in August next at Philadelphia. The Bishop will remain a few days and perform the Apostolic rite of confirmation in Christ Church.

Richmond Compiler.

The Gold Mines.—The New York Courier *regrets* that the veins of gold ore discovered in this State are found to extend into Virginia; because it believes the acquiring of gold *in this way* leads to extravagance, idleness, luxury, dissipation, national apathy, and *national ruin!* And instances Spain in proof of its position. Now by a plain inference, we understand the Courier as placing North Carolina upon a level with Spain,—sunk by all the debasing vices above enumerated. And if such be its apprehensions, well may it regret the extension of that root of so much mischief into other States—to destroy all that is noble and desirable in their institutions, and all that is virtuous and lovely in the character of their citizens. But we suspect the Courier labors under a sad hallucination, with regard to the condition of our State and the character of the people; for we cannot admit, that the finding of gold has yet tended to loosen their morals or repress their patriotism. Thus far, the mines have had an influence the reverse of this: they have, in some degree, relieved the people from the heavy pecuniary embarrassments which so recently oppressed them, and are even yet sorely felt; they have inspired the friends of Internal Improvement with a hope of realizing the *means* of accomplishing those laudable works of improvement, without which the State never can become truly great and wealthy; they have created new demands for labor and provisions; and given a new impulse to industry and enterprise, which must eventually have the happiest effects in ameliorating the condition of the country and people.

Feelings of fellowship, and common justice, should dictate to our brethren in other parts of the Republic, to be slow in giving currency to the frequent slanders which are propagated in relation to this much abused State. It is the attribute of a charitable feeling, to prompt its possessor always to look at the bright side of a picture, and judge and speak accordingly.—*West. Carolinian.*

The Editor of the Salem Courier has invented an instrument, to which he has given the name of "*Corsetometer.*" By this instrument one can ascertain how tight the waist of a lady may be drawn without occasioning ruinous and irremediable injury! The Editor of the Courier is of opinion "it is the duty of every man, if he *sees the ladies squeezing themselves to death to tell them of it.*" We would go one step further, and *draw them out of the* VICE.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

A southern Editor publishes a *receipt* for keeping churches cool, during this warm weather. Will he tell us how to keep men cool?

From the Cape Fear Recorder.

In the last Recorder, we promised our readers, an account of the dinner given in honor to Governor Owen. We are now enabled to furnish them, with the following sketch in fulfilment of our promise.

At half past three o'clock in the afternoon a numerous company of citizens and invited guests, sat down to a well furnished table in the long building attached to the Commercial Hotel. Christopher Dudley, Esq. presided, and Doctors James F. McRee and John Hill assisted. The utmost good humour and sociality prevailed; and the most pleasing excitement of feelings, experienced by all present, in the incidents of the day.—The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the State, which, connected as he is with our citizens by ties of interest and friendship, would at any time have awakened emotion, on the present occasion, super-added an impressive dignity to the scene of which he was the honored personage. It was gratifying to their local pride, to behold His Excellency, but lately called from his residence, in this his native district, by the spontaneous suffrages of the Legislature; in the enjoyment of a popularity, founded in public esteem and limited only by the boundaries of our extensive State; participating with us in the entertainments of the festive board;—and it was equally gratifying to his fellow-citizens of this town and its vicinity, to have an opportunity of evincing, that their respect and attachment, was commensurate with the virtues that adorn his private and his public character.

The following toasts were drunk, accompanied by appropriate music from the Volunteer Band of this town.

1. Our Country—May her ways be ways of pleasantness, and her paths be peace.
2. Political prejudices—May they now sleep forever in the tomb of the Capulets; and may no abstract speculations or theoretic constructions prevent our receiving from the General Government our fair and just proportion of the public Revenue.
3. The spirit and men of '76.
4. George Washington—He has bequeathed to posterity an illustrious example of prudence in council, wisdon in decision, and energy in action, fortitude in adversity, and moderation in success.
5. The President of the United States—May his administration realize the anticipations of his friends, and merit the approbation of his country.
6. Our distinguished Guest—May he feel himself at home amid his old friends, assembled here to interchange greetings and gratulations, upon the return of one of their number with merited honor and unsought distinction.

This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. As soon as the excitement produced by it had subsided, the Governor arose and addressed the company in a very eloquent and appropriate speech, which was received with reiterated cheers. At the conclusion, his Excellency offered the following toast:

The Citizens of Wilmington—May they soon become as distinguished for their commercial prosperity as they are proverbial for their hospitality!

7. The Board of Internal Improvement—Their disinterested zeal for the public good, entitles them to the only reward they would be willing to accept, the gratitude of their native State.
8. The industry of the United States.
9. The Army and Navy of the United States.
10. An impartial Foreign policy—Holding all nations alike—enemies in war, in peace friends.
11. American Genius—She wings her Eagle flight against the blaze of every Science, with an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires.
12. The University of North Carolina—May our youth, the future hope of our State, learn wisdom from her instructions, and be trained in the practice of virtue and in the love of country.
13. Our Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts—

Auld nature swears, the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes O;
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
An' then she made the lasses, O.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the Day. The health of our friends, the absent members of the Board of Improvements, Col. C. Jones and A. Joyner.

By Mr. Gales. The United States Corps of Engineers—their skill, is a security that no impracticable scheme of improvement, will be undertaken by the general government; and their industry, a pledge, that whatever is undertaken, will be accomplished.

By Capt. Blaney. The State of North Carolina—among the first to assert our independence and to vindicate those principles of liberty, which are the foundation of our national glory and of our individual happiness.

By M. Campbell, Esq.—The chief contributors to national wealth—Agriculture and Commerce.

By Wm. H. Halsey, Esq.—The Hon. John D. Toomer, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina—may the wisdom evinced in the selection by the Governor and Council, be confirmed by the intelligence of the Legislature.

In the manners of Governor Owen, there is a uniform dignity and an unaffected affability, which attract attention and engage confidence; and his conversation is calculated to strengthen the favourable impressions which are made by these pleasing characteristics. In speaking of public men we generally confine our observations to their personal merits—but in the present instance, we cannot disconnect in our minds, the reputation of our Chief Magistrate, from the recollection of his venerable father,* now no more, who acted a conspicuous part in our revolutionary drama—and who, after the achievements of independence, rose superior to the prejudices of party; and chose to sacrifice influence and to hazard obloquy, rather than lend his countenance to the spirit of persecution.

*The late Col. Thomas Owen of Bladen county.

Improvement of the Cape Fear River.—We are gratified to be able to inform our readers, that the improvements on the Cape Fear River continue to be prosecuted with persevering industry and unvarying success. The locks at Buckhorn Falls, at which the hands for sometime have been employed, have been completed, and boats were passed through them on the 20th inst. Boats can now therefore, with a little swell in the river, pass down and return without any interruption, from Haywood to Fayetteville. The hands at work on the river have gone down to Smiley's Falls, and recommenced the work at that place, which the approach of winter the last season interrupted. We hope soon to be enabled to give a pleasing account of their operations at that place, now by far the worst on the river.

The advantages which may be anticipated from the improvements on this river, can only in some measure estimated by the follow-

statement: Mr. Jonathan Haralson, of Haywood, lately sent to Fayetteville twenty-seven bales of cotton, in a boat belonging to him, (one of the three with which Mr. Mebane descended some two or three months since.) Mr. Haralson sent his boat in the charge of four hands, three of whom he hired for the purpose; he estimated his own at the price he gave for the others, and the boat at the price of one hand, and the whole expense of the trip, going, and returning, including all the provisions, was but twelve dollars. The cost of carrying this same cotton to Fayetteville in wagons at forty cents per hundred, the usual price from Haywood to Fayetteville, would have been forty dollars; exhibiting a clear saving of twenty eight dollars—independent of the freight which might have been brought back.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1829.

The Election.—We will thank the Postmasters in the different counties to give us the earliest possible information of the result of the ensuing election for Members of Congress and of the State Legislature. In the following counties the election has already taken place, and resulted as below:

Granville county.—Wm. M. Sneed, Senate, without opposition; J Wyche and Spencer O'Brian, Commons. State of the poll, Wyche 898, O'Brian 823, McClenahan 727.

Currituck—Caleb Etheridge, S; Benj. T. Simmons and W. D. Barnard, C.

Pitt—Marshall Dickinson, S.; William Clarke and Alfred Moye, C.

Edgecombe—Louis D. Wilson, S.; Gray Little and Moses Baker, C.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In Granville County, the vote was, for Robert Potter 1308, for Samuel Hillman 59.

In Currituck county, the vote was, for William B. Shepard 490, for Lemuel Sawyer 213—majority 277. There are six other counties in the district.

In Edgecombe county, Dr. Hall, who has no opposition, received all the votes.

A man named Wm. Williamson, a bricklayer, was committed to the jail of this place on Monday last, on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Daniel Munroe, of this county, who was found dead in the suburbs of this town several months since; and who was supposed to have fallen from his horse and broken his neck while intoxicated.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Daniel C. Croxall, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Marseilles, in France.

John Jackson, of North Carolina, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique.

William Daniel Patterson, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Antwerp.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been appointed Postmaster at Pensacola, Florida, in place of W. H. Hunt, Editor of the Pensacola Gazette.

S. Philips, Editor of the Watchman, at Sagg Harbor, N. Y. has been appointed Postmaster at that place, vice H. T. Dering, removed.

To Correspondents.

☞ "*Delta*" has not furnished us with his name, and as we are unacquainted with the facts stated by him, we cannot become responsible for them.

The *Ghost* must be content to repose in its narrow house another week. It shall certainly have a hearing in our next, when the noisy politicians shall have ceased to engross the public attention.

Georgia.—By last night's mail we learn that the alarm respecting the Indians had entirely subsided, in consequence of the denials of the Indians themselves, and their continued friendly disposition. All the blame for the false alarm is laid to the Agent, Col. John Crowell.

Gov. Forsyth has declined a re-election, and declared himself a candidate for the Senate of the U. States, to which he will be elected without opposition.

Two gold mines have been found in Habersham county, Georgia, and preparations are making to work them.

The account, by the *Columbus Inquirer*, concerning the Indians, is declared by the Agent, in a letter to the Macon Telegraph, to be "in many of its important facts, *incorrect*, and that great alarm has been *unnecessarily* and *improperly* produced by it on the Frontiers." What related to the Cherokees was entirely incorrect. The two Ridges and Vann, who are not in authority, were all of the Cheerokees, who met the delegation from the Creeks. The Creeks, it is true, had held a secret council, but for the purpose, it was believed, of remonstrating with the general government, and protesting against a *forcible* removal. The chance of an Indian fight, therefore, is very remote, and the chivalry of Georgia must wait for a more creditable opportunity of displaying its prowess.

We regret to learn, by private letters from Charleston, that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance in that city. Three cases are mentioned.—*Augusta Courier.*

The Crops.—From the concurring testimony of the papers in this State, and those immediately adjoining, we are authorized in the belief, that the crops of this year will be abundant. The only one about which doubts were felt, early in the season, was that of corn; but the recent warm weather dissipates them, and leaves the husbandman no cause for apprehension or repining: yet, repining, we fear, there will be—repining at excessive abundance. There is peace every where, universal labor, and low prices. Yet as low prices are not confined to agricultural produce alone, but extend to all the necessaries and luxuries of life, the cultivator of the soil should reflect, that he is in no worse plight on that account, than the mechanic, or the merchant.—*N. York Amer.*

Communications.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

To the Freemen of the Counties of Richmond, Anson, Moore, Cumberland, and Montgomery.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It would appear that Mr. Cameron has lately taken on himself the labor of examining the Journals of the General Assembly for the last fifteen or sixteen years, for the purpose of culling out some vote or votes which I gave while a member of the Senate, on which to ground charges against me, with a hope of prejudicing the people against me in the approaching election.

In his Circular lately published, he says, I "voted to strike out of a bill then before the Senate, authorising the Public Treasurer to borrow money for the purpose of providing means of public defence, the clause authorising the purchase of small arms, and also voted against the sum proposed to be appropriated for the purchase of arms." It clearly appears that he wishes to convey the idea that I was opposed to providing small arms, and also to the appropriation for providing means of defence. He is unfortunate in his statement of facts: it is sophistical and deceptive. The facts are these: While the bill was under consideration, a motion was made to strike out the clause "small arms," which would make it read, "arms and munitions of war," for which amendment I voted; and so far from my voting against the purchase of small arms, I voted for the purchase, not only of small arms, but of all other arms necessary for our defence. A large majority of the Senate also voted with me on that amendment, and the bill passed thus amended. And instead of my voting against the appropriation made by the bill, which was the sum of $25,000, I voted for it, as will appear by reference to the Journals of that Session—a fact which Mr. Cameron knew before he published his Circular.

As to the bill to provide means to furnish supplies to the militia which might be called into the service of the State for the year 1814, I also voted in favor of its passage in the shape in which it did pass, making an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose. When this bill was before the Senate, various opinions were entertained by the members as to the sum necessary. Some believed $25,000 enough: others thought $50,000 none too much. A motion was made to strike out $50,000, and insert a smaller sum. I thought a smaller sum sufficient, and voted for the amendment; but a majority being for $50,000, the motion to amend did not prevail. When the question recurred on the final passage of the bill, I voted for it, and I believe it passed unanimously in that shape.

There are other remarks and allusions in Mr. Cameron's Circular, which do me equal injustice, but which I have neither time nor a disposition to notice. I am not disposed, either, to lessen or envy the fame my competitor acquired while commanding at Fort Johnston, nor to inquire whether he would have volunteered his services as a private soldier, and submitted to all the drudgery, hardships, and privations, which were borne by the common soldiers; or whether it was for the sake of command and salary that his patriotism was elicited. But I will say, that had my personal services been necessary to aid in defending the country, they would have been rendered without waiting to carry a commission in my pocket.

A reference to the Acts of Assembly of 1813, will show the shape in which the two acts referred to finally passed, for both of which I voted.

I am, Fellow Citizens,
Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
EDMUND DEBERRY.

July 31, 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A prejudice is attempted to be excited against Mr. Deberry for his vote in 1811 respecting the choice of Electors of President. A reference to facts will manifest the sound judgment and patriotism of this highly respected citizen.

It should be remembered, that in 1811 the two great parties were then in full array against each other—a decided majority of this State was in favor of the continuance of the Madison policy—a struggle for principle, not men merely, was at hand. The opposition had marshalled their forces, and many of the States had so provided for the choice of Electors as to give an undivided vote. It therefore became necessary for the friends of the administration to counteract this manœuvre, and the only effectual mode of doing it was the passage of the law for which Mr. Deberry voted. As a true son of Carolina he wished her voice to be heard and her action to be felt, and then, when the hour of contest arrived, she should put forth an undivided front; in short that her influence should not be lost, or in any wise impaired.

It is certainly desirable that the choice of Electors should be by the people, in districts, and uniform throughout the Union. Mr. Deberry is decidedly in favor of this plan. But until a constitutional amendment is effected, it is betraying the interests of the State to enter the contest crippled and unable to obtain a victory. The vote of Mr. Deberry upon that occasion manifests the true spirit of State pride, and for it he deserves the applause rather than the censure of the people.

Indeed, in reviewing Mr. Deberry's public life and conduct, we find ample testimony of his candor, independence, and intelligence, and no person who knows him can deny him these qualities. It is such men the people want for representatives, and if Congress abounded in them, instead of *learned talkers*, the public interests would be vastly promoted.

CROSS CREEK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To a Voter of Cumberland.

Having again been honoured with your notice, I deem it incumbent on me to render you that homage in return, which your calling and occupation so richly entitle you to. As to the harshness with which you have treated my last communication, I will not complain. Your anonymous slang will never create an indignant feeling in my bosom. Over your present signature, you are at perfect liberty to call me what you please, and say what you please of what I write. I shall address you on other than personal controversies, and I unequivocally assert that no personal motive mingles with mine, on this occasion.

You deny that you have equivocated. It is needless in me to re-assert it. I refer the public to the same means of judging with which I am possessed—your own words: they are as plain testimony in favor of my assertion as I could desire. In endeavoring to deny my accusation, you have amply confirmed it.—You say that it is equally untrue that you have wilfully misrepresented any thing. I never said that you did; but I do assert that you have misrepresented,—whether wilfully or not, you are the only judge. You still persist in your assertion, that I called Mr. Deberry a menial. After I had explained to you my meaning in the sentence upon which this assertion was founded, I certainly did not believe that you would persist in so unjust and so absurd a supposition as that you have advanced. You have given your readers my remark, and with that I am satisfied. They, I doubt not, will understand my meaning, and do me the justice to attribute it to its proper motive.

You say that you never alluded to Mr. Cameron's private misfortunes. Your worthy compeer, Mr. Richmond, says, in the same paper, "that allusions have been made in very plain terms to Mr. Cameron's *pecuniary affairs*, is certain." By whom? Answer, sweet Mr. Voter. But on this subject, a Voter's position caps the climax of absurdity. He says he has "heard of Mr. Cameron's *private* misfortunes, but not of his *pecuniary* misfortunes," and laboriously endeavours to draw a line of distinction between misfortune and mismanagement, which henious crime he has heard of Mr Cameron. Now this Voter well knows that Mr. Cameron was once a wealthy man—he knows that he is now poor. Leaving it entirely out of the question how he became so, will any man pretend, that a man can be reduced from a state of affluence to penury, without suffering *pecuniary* misfortune? That such is a misfortune, however it may come, to whatever source we attribute its cause, is too plain a fact to be denied. If it is a misfortune, then it is unquestionably a pecuniary one. To the errors and frailties, (to the mismanagement if you please) of mankind, may, according to the highest authority, be attributed all the misfortunes which they endure. And where shall we find the man who has not his misfortunes, and some errors or faults of his own, to which they may be attributed? Will this imperial dictator pretend that he is such an one? Whenever he avows such a sentiment, he breathes sacrilege against the God of Heaven. This philosophic writer seems to think that a capacity to manage pecuniary affairs, and a capacity to manage political affairs, are synonymous and inseparable. Absurd conclusion! Then he alone, who has his pockets full of money, is qualified for a statesman. The rich miser, who does not know B. from Bull's foot, is, according to this theory, completely qualified for any public office.—Let a man's qualifications be what they may, if he does not begin the world poor, and get rich, he is not to be trusted with public affairs. Such a character of all others, is in my opinion, the least qualified for a statesman. He has no means of obtaining information in his youth, and the balance of his life is devoted to making money, and consequently his information concerning governmental affairs must be limited. Few men have ever had better opportunities, or who have made better use of them, to acquire a capacity for managing public affairs than John A. Cameron. No man will pretend to compare Mr. Deberry with him as a man of abilities. In other States, and in other countries, when the name of an individual is announced as a candidate for public office, the first and most important enquiry never fails to be, "is he qualified?" But here a man's intellectual qualifications are never looked at. Let him have his pockets filled with money, and according to our royal Dictator, he is amply qualified. Hence it is, that we are at this day so far behind every other State in physical and intellectual improvements. Hence it is, that while other States are flourishing—their citizens growing rich—we are poor and despised. Spirit of Freemen! forbid that it should longer be the case.

A Voter of Cumberland expresses great anxiety that I should give the public my name. Why has he not done this gracious act himself? Had I, a fortnight ago, given the public my name, would he have followed my example? Never, never.

But what vanity, what pitiful arrogance is displayed in this remark:—"Had I been as well assured four weeks ago, as I now am, of the triumphant election of Mr. Deberry, the Voter of Cumberland never would have appeared." Not quite so fast, if you please. Mr. Deberry's triumphant election is not yet secure. 'Tis true *your* royal fiat has been passed; but the voice of the PEOPLE remains to be heard. How far they will suffer themselves duped by you, remains to be tested. The magic influence of your pen remains to be developed. It seems that four weeks ago, this gentleman did not consider Mr. Deberry's election as very certain; hence he set himself to work, to make the people do what he saw they were not naturally disposed to do; and now, as he imagines, having accomplished his purpose, he longs already for the honor of having elected his favorite. And should Mr. Deberry succeed, not to any fault of Mr. Cameron, nor to any merit of Mr. Deberry, may be attributed the cause of Mr. Deberry's "triumphant election," but to the writings of A Voter of Cumberland!!!

Mr. Voter insinuates that I write for immortality. "*Ay, there's the rub.*" Pray, sir, what do you write for? Men often attribute motives to others, from which they, under similar circumstances are actuated. And I doubt not, here is another from which you have acted. Here was another incentive which urged you to your unholy task, and gave impulse to your labors, when you, four weeks ago, beheld the withering prospects of your favorite. If, indeed, you long for immortality—if you pant for fame, I can assure you your wish is already gratified. You will reap the greatest honors of immortality—honors, however, the very reverse of what I should desire.

Suppose that after all this Cumberland Voter has said of the private affairs of Mr. Cameron—suppose, after all his slang about mismanagement, &c.—after all his efforts to destroy the reputation of a man, to whose pre-eminence in life he in vain aspires—whose talents he envies, and from whose standing he endeavours to detract—suppose, I say, after all this, this same Voter of Cumberland should himself, turn out to be a *bankrupt!!!*

I propounded to you, Mr. Voter, a question which you have failed to answer, notwithstanding you say it caps the climax of absurdity. Whenever a man endeavors to influence a popular election over an anonymous signature, is it absurd for one of those very people whom he addresses, to call on him for the motives from which he does it? Can these motives be more easily understood than by ascertaining whether or not he is a *personal enemy* to the individual whom he opposes? Ought a man who endeavours to destroy an individual's popularity, because he is his personal enemy, worthy of having the least influence? If he seeks to gratify personal animosity, how far, let me ask, ought his accusations to weigh with the people? But Mr. Voter has thought proper to *equivocate* a little. He says what any man knew who had read his publications, that he is not the personal *friend* of Major Cameron. No man who is well acquainted with Major Cameron, would ever have supposed him, knowingly, to have such a personal friend as you have evinced yourself to be. Indeed, sir, you "have given a full length portrait of yourself." I, sir, am not the personal friend of Mr. Deberry; and I can say with just as much truth, that I am not his personal enemy.

I oppose Mr. Deberry for two reasons, and for those alone. As a man, and as a private citizen, so far as I know Mr. Deberry, I respect him. 'Tis in the capacity of a member of Congress alone, that I object to him. The first reason, and which of itself is amply sufficient, Mr. Deberry's intellectual acquirements and knowledge of our national affairs are not such as to render him an efficient agent in our national councils. I sincerely believe that our interests would suffer in his person. My second reason is this—on a certain notorious occasion, Mr. Deberry evinced an entire disregard for popular rights. He was one of those, who in 1811, voted for taking out of the hands of the people, one of the most important rights, which they ever held—the appointment of Electors for President and Vice President. Of neither of these faults, can Mr. Cameron be accused.—No man will deny his ability to serve us, and no man *can* deny his ever having shown a determination to do so, when entrusted with them.

FAIR PLAY.

[The insinuation, above, that the *Voter of Cumberland* is a *Bankrupt*, has not a particle of truth to support it. He is not now, and never has been, a bankrupt. He has not thought proper to gratify the mere curiosity which some persons express to know his name, being willing, as he says, that the facts which he stated, and the arguments founded upon them, should stand entirely upon their own merits. Whether those facts were true, and those arguments just, he considers the only question in which the public is interested. I take the liberty of adding, however, as well on my own behalf as on that of the Voter of Cumberland, that he is a responsible man, perfectly willing to verify all that he has said, and whose name will not be withheld from a proper application for it. This much I feel bound to say in explanation and defence, because the election will take place before the Voter himself can have an opportunity of being heard beyond this town.]—*Editor of the Observer.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. HALE: "*The Citizen of the District of Fayetteville,*" has again appeared in your paper of the 9th inst., and has, in his own opinion at least, completely acquitted Mr. Deberry of all blame, in his official employment: but with that class of people who reflect on what they read, and think for themselves, he is completely convicted of all the charges alleged against him by the Voter of Montgomery.

That the Jail was not finished according to contract, he has acknowledged—but says that the sum of $153 18 cents was deducted from the first stipulated price, and brings the certificate of ——— the author of the publication, to prove that it *may* be done for that sum: Says, "if he had consulted his amanuensis, who was for time a tenant of the jail, he could have informed him, that the naked brick wall was not received." This is a positive and wilful falsehood—the Voter had no amanuensis; but this clause was one of the many methods that ——— the authors of that publication have, to attack the character of every person that opposes their political views. But with all their false colouring, they cannot deny its being broken by almost every criminal that has been confined in it, if he was not fettered and chained to the floor. $4,091 82 cents judiciously laid out, ought to build a prison that would hold an ordinary criminal without chaining and fettering!

I confess that I do not know how much it would cost to seal two rooms 12 feet square with sheet iron, but one thing I do know, that the idea of the sheet iron at the time the job was let, was a great cause of fear to those wishing to contract for it; and I am of opinion that it would have been bid at least 1000 dollars lower, had it not been for the idea that it was to be finished with sheet iron.

With respect to the poor tax, he says, "That it is every word false, as far as respects Mr. Deberry,"—acknowledges that his name appears on the Clerk's docket; but says, "that it was placed there without his knowledge," and throws the whole blame on the clerk, and that he "*knew nothing of the proceedings!*" This is not the first time that Mr. Deberry ever plead ignorance, when he was accused of mismanaging the public concerns. I presume he would be ignorant of the proceedings of Congress Hall, were he elected to that honorable station. But if the gentleman should see fit to bring a suit against the Voter, perhaps the "*ides*" of September may explain some things not altogether to his advantage.

He acknowledges voting for the general ticket bill in 1811, but says "it was a trick of his boyhood"—plumes himself much on being elected so often to the State Legislatore, and being charged with only one bad vote. He has *often* been charged with leaving the House and not voting at all, rather than risk his popularity, when a difficult question was before the House. But exclusive of that, is not his being near 18 years a member of the State Legislature, without doing one efficient thing for the benefit of his constituents, or being looked upon as a leading member, a sufficient proof of his incompetency to fill the honorable station of member to Congress? Let the people of this District ponder, and weigh the subject well, before they again entrust their dearest interests to a man who is entirely incapable of doing them any good, were he ever so well disposed.

The gentleman appears to be much better acquainted with Æsop than Blackstone, and quotes the fable of the fox that lost his tail, to prove that the Voter of Montgomery has nothing to lose. It is not to be wondered at, that men, so entirely destitute of principle should speak thus; but if the author sees fit to write under his own signature, I am entirely willing to let the people decide, which of the two has the most to lose.

Mr. Deberry and his friends in this place, endeavor to impress the minds of the people with the idea, that Mr. Cameron was the author, or at any rate the prime mover of the pieces in your paper signed a "Voter of Montgomery;" this is not the case; so far from it was he, that he was never consulted on the subject; nor did he ever see or hear of those publications till they made their appearance in the Carolina Observer.

A VOTER OF MONTGOMERY.

July 29th, 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: You are requested to publish the following Ticket for *Wardens of the Poor* for this County, and oblige

MANY CITIZENS.

FAYETTEVILLE.—John Mac Rae, Wm. Waddill, and Wm. Nott.

1ST. REGIMENT.—Alex. Patterson, Esq., Alfred Jackson, and John McDonald.

2D. REGIMENT.—William Murchison, Esq., Archibald McKay, and Dushee Shaw.

The Election takes place on Thursday, the 13th instant.

Fayetteville, Aug. 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE ECONOMY OF REARING HORSES.

Mr. Hale: It is a matter of much surprise, that in the lower part of North Carolina, so little attention is paid to the rearing of Horses. We do indeed, propagate a species of that animal, but they scarcely deserve the name of horse.

In these days of 'hard times,' it is certainly proper that every farmer should consult economy in all things; and rightly considered, it is true economy to rear none but good horses. Whether a horse be worth fifty dollars, or four times that sum, it costs the same quantity of food to rear and to feed him. Every farmer who calculates cost, will readily admit, that any colt will have eaten one hundred dollars worth of provender by the time he is four years old, the period when he becomes fit for service. Yet, how few horses, raised in the Eastern parts of our State, are worth one hundred dollars at four years old? The fact is, not one in one hundred, is worth more than from fifty to seventy-five dollars; and consequently, in a country like ours, where every pound of forage and every bushel of grain will command its full value, it is better not to rear horses, than to rear those worth less than one hundred dollars. The question then suggests itself, how is the evil to be remedied? The obvious answer is, by improving the breed of our horses;—by breeding from none but the best stallions, of highly approved blood, if within our reach. I know many well meaning farmers entertain prejudices against the high blooded horse, under the impression they require more care and more food, than the cold blooded race. It is an unfounded prejudice. In these regards there is no difference. But in value in case you wish to sell, and in ability to perform in the plough, the wagon, the coach, or under the saddle, there is the most essential difference. Their superior wind and activity, give the blooded horse, particularly in hot climates, every advantage.

Virginians, who have more knowledge and experience of the blooded horse, than any people in America, assert, that for *any service*, one blooded is worth two cold blooded horses. The Northern men say, two are worth three. The probability is, both estimates are correct in the latitudes where they are made; for, the cold blooded horse can perform much better in cold than in hot climates. But it may be said, there is a want of high blooded mares to breed from. This may be true, but still, the animal is very materially improved by breeding from a thorough bred horse, with a common cold blooded mare. The first cross gives a half blood, and by successive crosses, in a few generations, a fine stock is produced.—No matter what the mare is, if the farmer is willing to raise a colt from her, even, if given to him at six months old, he should breed from the best horse he can. The difference of the original cost for begetting the colt, is only from ten to fifteen dollars; the cost of the rearing is the same and a mare which will bring a colt from a common horse, worth fifty to seventy-five dollars at four years old, will, from a thorough bred horse, bring one worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars, at the same age.—Thus then, it is truly great *economy*, to breed from high blooded horses.

To farmers who work their brood mares, the time when a mare should be put to horse, is an important consideration. And on this head a very general error prevails. It is generally preferred, that colts should be foaled in the Spring season. There are good reasons for this preference in very cold climates, or, where *turf* horses are to be reared; and from adopting those reasons, the common notion has arisen.—But, where a brood mare is to be worked in the crop, there is every inducement to put her to horse in the Fall, say September or October; the colt will then be dropped in the latter part of August or September; a leisure period, when there is abundance of green food. By the time it becomes necessary to work the mare for the ensuing crop, the colt is old enough to be weaned; (for no colt should be permitted to suck after it is six months old.) Thus you avoid the serious injury which generally results to a colt from sucking its mother when the milk is over-heated by fatigue. And again, as soon as the colt is weaned, the mare will thrive and strengthen, and be better able to do good work than when she suckles. If the mare becomes poor during the working season, the crop will be laid by from four to six weeks before she will foal, and allow sufficient time to recruit her. In our mild climate, the winter is not cold enough to check the growth of the colt, particularly if it is kept in a good warm stable. Thus, by having Fall colts, we gain many advantages and avoid many inconveniences.—All persons who rear colts, whether foaled in Spring or Fall, should sow a few acres of wheat in September or October for them to feed on in winter, when there is no green food. Two to three acres, will abundantly supply one mare and colt.

A FARMER.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, 4$ a 4 75, 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common $8½ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40. Whiskey, 25 a 27. Wheat, new 75 a 80.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to gives satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced." as to bear *any proportion* to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by *competition*, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Bookletter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash.

Six lines Pica, and all larger	$ 30	Long Primer	40
Double Pica to five lines Pica,	32	Burgeois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	30
		Quotations,	30

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange, at 9 cents per lb.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia who give the above three conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50, payable in type, or settlement of account.

J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown & Callowhill sts. Philadelphia.

The Amaranth,

(A Literary and Miscellaneous Journal,)

FORMERLY published in this place, will be resumed during the present month, should its Editor meet with sufficient encouragement. Persons residing in the Town and Vicinity, who are friendly to its publication, are requested to call at the "Journal" or "Observer" Office and subscribe. A specimen sheet can be seen at the Post Office. Terms, $1 per ann.; half payable in advance, the balance to be paid at the end of the year.

Fayetteville, 6th Aug., 1829. 35tf.

POETRY.

From the German of Mahlmann.

THE GRAVE.

Happy the dead!
They rest and repose
From the anguish of sorrrow,
The burden of woes,
From the yoke of the world and from tyranny—
In the grave, the grave, we alone are free.

O'er the wide earth
Spreads the empire of care—
We are laid in that earth,
And blest quiet is there—
O! the night of death is the dream of the soul—
In the grave, the grave, there is none to controul.

Dear land of our faith,
Where our journey shall close,
After tumult and storm,
In a peaceful repose—
When pleasure has vanished, and hope even has flown,
In the grave, the grave, we can anchor alone.

To meet whom we love,
To embrace them again,
On our bosoms to press them,
And ah! not in vain,
And forever to live in an union so dear—
In the grave, the grave, is no parting to fear.

Oh crown then the portals
Of death with flowers,
And dance round the graves
In our joyous hours,
And steer to the haven with garlanded mast—
In the grave, the grave, we shall triumph at last.

Connecticut Journal.

BRIDAL SONG—By Mrs. Hemans.

Away with the Bride, with our daughter away,
From the house of her infant protection,
Where she grew like a flower by the sunshine of May,
In the eye of her parent's affection:
Where the lisp of her love came like music at night,
To the pillowing bosom that fed her;
And the smile of her joy rose like summer-tide light,
On the heart of the father that led her.

Away with the Bride, with our daughter away,
With thy prospects of pleasure before thee;
And oh! may she shine like an even-tide ray,
Through the shadows of grief that come o'er thee;
And oh! may the journey of thee and thy wife
Be like that of thy father and mother;
Who now, at the close of their wearisome life,
Have the beautiful hopes of another.

From the Augusta Courier, July 23.

Governor Forsyth is at present in our city. In coming down, we are informed he narrowly escaped the effects of Mob Law in Sparta. A *Row*, which is a frequent amusement there, was in full blast, as his Excellency drove up to the Hotel—Pistols, swords and dirks were the playthings. One gentleman lost a finger by a bullet and was then knocked down by his antagonist with the butt of the pistol, while others ran up, and were preparing to cut short the sport by the use of their dirks.

At this moment the Governor rushed through the crowd to vindicate the laws, and save the fallen from impending fate. All were too busy to recognise the majesty of the law in the person of the Chief Magistrate, and His Excellency therefore, was collared, and threatened with the dirk, before his antagonist was made sensible he had "caught a Tartar."

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's plantation on Rockfish, about the 27th of June last, a Mulatto man named *DICK*, a blacksmith, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a very plausible fellow, well known in that neighborhood. His mother is owned by Capt. Wm. Lord, and it is probable that he may be lurking about that neighborhood. His wife has also been runaway for some time past, and is in or about Wilmington, and it is possible Dick may have followed her. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him again. Should he return of his own accord, he will be forgiven.

JOHN KELLY.

Fayetteville, July 29, 1829. 34tf.

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN HATTER, who is a first rate workman. For such a one, constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to

Z. H. NANCE.

Cheraw, S. C., July 10, 1829. 34-3t.

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

New York, 3d July, 1829.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Isham Wilson and others vs. Joel Wilson. } *Petition for the Division of the Real Estate of Shadrack Wilson, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that Joel Wilson, a legatee of Shadrack Wilson, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That notice be published six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, requiring the said Joel Wilson to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Sampson county, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, *Clerk of said Court, the third Monday in May, A. D.* 1829.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

30-6w.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22 tf.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.

July 2, 1829. 30tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having duly qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of his father, John Norman, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased to make payment; and also gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

ROBERT NORMAN, Adm'r.

July 6, 1829. 31-5w.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Polly McPhattair, vs. The Heirs at Law of John McPhattair, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Archibald McPhattair, one of the Heirs of John McPhattair, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless he be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next and answer, or otherwise, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Witness, Neill Buie, *Clerk of our said Court, at office, this 25th day of May*, 1829.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

[32-6w-pr. of adv. $2 10.]

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

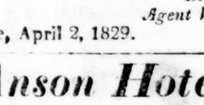
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

The thorough bred Horse

GILES SCROGGINS,

SIRED by old Sir Archy, his dam a *thorough bred* Mare by the imported Bedford, will stand the ensuing Fall Season, (to commence the first day of September and end the first day of November,) one half his time within a mile of Sampson Court House, the other half in Fayetteville. Terms, the same as per printed Hand Bills for the last Spring season.

STEPHEN SAMPSON, *Agent.*

July 15, 1829. 32-6w.

N. B. Any person who puts a Mare by the season, which fails to be in foal, shall be entitled to put her again next Spring, without further charge. S. S.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Melville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

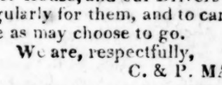
L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.



General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. Judd Pardee: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto,
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

$100 Reward.

ABSCONDED from my Plantation on McGirth's Swamp, in Sumter District, So. Ca. on the 14th inst, my negro man servant AMOS, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, and remarkably intelligent; very decently clad, in fashionable clothes; had on when he eloped a black fur hat. Amos is somewhat bow-legged, and a little grey headed, and having lately made application to purchase his freedom, and having a number of free acquaintances in Charleston, I am of opinion that he will endeavor to force his passage there, and from thence to procure a free pass if possible, or perhaps an underhanded passage to some northern free state, and therefore I forewarn all Captains or Masters of vessels, not to be instrumental in his escape. Amos took away with him a considerable amount in cash, four or five hundred dollars, it is believed.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Amos, without the limits of the state, one half of the amount of the above if taken within the state, and one fifth of the amount of the above, if taken within this District, and lodged in the Jail in either of the above places, so that I get him.

LADSON L. FRASER

Sumpter, (S. C.) June 8, 1829. 30-9w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $150,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of mens, women's and children's Boots and shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto,
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swanskown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do,
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams colors
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' wood-tock gloves, Col'd horseskin & kid do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assorted
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts.
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.